# OLD ENGLAND.

*By* ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1750. [N°. 353.]

"YOU have been pleaſed to ſay, that I have no Kindneſs for *France*." This is an Objection brought againſt himſelf, by the Author of a Pamphlet, entituled, *An Account of the* French *Uſurpations on the Trade of* England, printed in the Year 1679. The general Anſwer he gives to it is very pithy, and therefore worth tranſcribing.

"Sir, I do aſſure you, I have that Honour for the *Moſt Chriſtian King*, and Kindneſs for *France*, that whereas there is but one King in it, I wiſh there were twenty.

The Conſequences thereof, and the Advantages which will thereby accrue to *England*, are as follow:

I. The Power of *France* will be retrenched: For take away the Sinews of War, and you abate it's Potency.

II. The Value of Land will ariſe to Thirty Years Purchaſe; whereas now it will give, with much Difficulty, Fifteen.

III. In the Woollen Drapery ſo many Perſons will be employed, that we ſhall not only conſume the Wool growing in *England*, but that of *Ireland* too; and ſo by conſequence we muſt drive the Trade of the World, as to that Manufacture, and have our own Prices for them: And our Neighbours not being ſupplied with any Wool from us, their Manufactures will fail; while the greater Part of thoſe Perſons employed by them will, for want of Employment, come over into *England*.

IV. All our Ports and Sea-Towns will be full of Ships and Men, and flouriſh by their Trade.

V. The Royal Fiſhery, which will bring us more Riches to this Nation than the *Indies* to the *Spaniards*, will be fully employed.

VI. We ſhall have ſuch Numbers of Ships, that we may trade to all Parts, and our Fiſhery and Woollen Drapery will fully freight us out, and in Return bring us the Riches of the World.

VII. *London* will be the Emporeum and great Mart of *Europe* for all Commodities whatſoever.

VIII. We ſhall be fit for any foreign Action or new Conqueſt.

IX. We ſhall be induſtrious to enlarge our Trade, having Perſons from all Parts amongſt us, who know what Commodities are wanted, and where they will vent with beſt Profit."

The Author expatiates on each of theſe Articles; but I have Room at preſent to extract only on what he ſays on one or two of them.

"The Woollen Drapery, which formerly was our Glory and brought much Riches to us, and employed not fewer than 700,000 Perſons, muſt be encouraged. It is to be feared, that of late not one third Part of the Wool growing in this Nation, is conſumed in that Manufacture; but that it is ſent over to our Neighbours, who, buying moſt of the Wool growing in *Ireland*, have almoſt gotten the Manufacture from us, and we are undone; the Prices of the Wool being ſo low (the Manufacture failing) that if People did not ſend it beyond Seas, they would not in many Places be able to pay half their Rent, Wool falling in Value as much as Land.

It was an Obſervation of the Lord *Burleigh*, that if Wool fell One Shilling in the Stone, it would be a Million a Year Loſs to this Nation. If this Obſervation be true, pray conſider, how many Millions this Nation hath loſt, and how much we may ſuffer, ere we can recover our Manufacture and Trade again.

'Till the 5th of *Edward* III. moſt of the Wool which was growing in *England*, was ſent over into *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and *Artois*, to be draped into Stuff, Cloth and Stockings. *Edward* III. looking upon it as a great Loſs to this Nation, brought over 70 Families of *Walloons* into *England*, and they did teach the *Engliſh* the Manufacture of the Woollen Drapery; an Advantage ſo great to this Nation, that none of his Predeceſſors did ever effect any thing to compare with it, and what Riches it brought us, we can tell by the ſad Loſs of it.

Thoſe Artiſts in *Flanders*, who are ſo excellent in working Tapiſtry and other Hangings, are much deſired by the *French* King to come into *France*, and inhabit there; but he hath not prevailed with them. If they might receive Countenance from *England*, I doubt not but many of them would come over, and inhabit here, which would be a great Enriching of this Nation, and would employ in that Manufacture ſome great Part of the Stock of Wool of this Nation.

For want of Employment many of our Weavers go over into *France*, to whom that King gives great Privileges and Countenance. Their Friends here ſend them over Wool, and the Manufacture in a little Time will follow after.

The Linnen Drapery would be of great Advantage to this Nation, if it received due Encouragement. No Nation produceth better Hemp and Flax than *England*, the Sowing of which would be a great Improvement; and if the *Engliſh* were enjoined by Act of Parliament to ſow yearly ſo many Acres of Hemp and Flax, in proportion to the Land they occupy, it would turn to great Profit. The *Engliſh* have found out the beſt Means, not heretofore practiſed, for the dreſſing and preparing of Hemp and Flax; and there are many Perſons living in *Cambray*, *Valentianes*, and other Parts of *France*, who would come over and live here, if they might be encouraged; and then we might here in *England* make Hollands, Diapers, Damasks, and other fine Cloth, not only to furniſh this Nation, but other Parts of the World: And this would likewiſe draw to us the Manufactures of making the *French* Sail-Cloths, and all kind of Tackling concerning Ships, in ſmall and big Cordage, Twine, Yarn, Thread, Nets, Cable-Ropes, which would enrich this Nation yearly at the leaſt 900,000 *l.*

It would be a great Inſtance of Wiſdom, to ſet up the Royal Fiſhery here in *England*, and to countenance it with Privileges and Immunities. Certainly, it is ſo neceſſary, that without it his Majeſty will want Seamen for his Royal Navy; for his Majeſty muſt ſo encreaſe his Power, that he be ſuperior to Neighbour Princes and States, or elſe it may be eaſily foretold what will be the Fate of *England*.

This being eſtabliſhed, the making of Sail-Cloth, Ropes, Tackle, Nets, Cables, and alſo Salt, which are the neceſſary Attendants upon the Fiſhery, would be much encouraged.

But you muſt not expect that the Fiſhery is to be carried on by any private Perſons. It muſt be the public Act of the State: The Laws, Powers, and Management thereof, muſt be ſettled by Act of Parliament; a good Fund and Bank of Money muſt be raiſed for it's Advance and Encouragement; otherwiſe, it will turn to no Account, and any ſmall Loſs which ſhall fall upon it, will be the Overthrow and Diſſolution of the whole, as it hath been heretofore found by Experience.

The Company of the Royal Fiſhery being well eſtabliſhed, and taking their Meaſures rightly, it will in a ſhort Time ſo encreaſe in Riches, that upon any Exigency of State, it will be able to advance conſiderable Sums of Money for the Service of the Public. All Perſons who have Money will place it in this Company, if they might be ſure to have the Product and Effects of it; being the beſt Means for Fathers to raiſe Portions for their Children, and all other Perſons to improve their Eſtates and enrich themſelves.

It will be the only Means to make the Subject rich, by the Circulation of Money; for a Nation may be rich in Coin, and yet the People poor, when it is gotten into few Hands; and that State is in no thriving Condition, when, at the End of the Game, moſt of the Money is in the Box; and I muſt tell you, the Treaſures of Princes are then greateſt, not when their own Coffers are full only, but their Subjects rich.

For the raiſing of a ſufficient Fund to carry on the Fiſhery, methinks that if *Ireland* and *Scotland* each of them built a good Squadron of ſtout Men of War, and maintained them at their own Charges, they would be able to juſtify the Fiſhery againſt thoſe who durſt invade it, and fiſh without Licence from his Majeſty, or paying Tribute, as formerly hath been uſed and practiſed. It would anſwer all their Charges; and in caſe of a Rupture with any Prince or State, thoſe Squadrons would be a great Acceſs of Power to his Majeſty. Howſoever, thoſe Seas being well guarded, are the Lock and Key of Trade.

Look upon all the maritime Counties in *England*, and that County which hath ten Ports or more in it, there are not above one or two, if ſo many, which have any Trade conſiderable, or have any Ships belonging to them; but the Havens and Ports are decayed, the People in thoſe Towns few and deſperately poor: Whereas, if the Fiſhery were eſtabliſhed, the Port-Towns thro' the Nation would be the richeſt and beſt ſtocked with People, which would be the Strength and Security of the Nation againſt all Invaſions, and would be a great Enrichment to the whole Country, becauſe they might ſell and put off their Commodities ſo near, and to the beſt Advantage.

The *French* Kings formerly never fiſhed upon the *Britiſh* Seas, but by ſpecial Leave from the Kings of *England* and not otherwiſe, and that with a ſet and limited Number of Boats, and for their own Family only, and likewiſe to obſerve the Laws and Orders of his own Fiſhermen; for Breach whereof, divers of their Subjects have forfeited their Veſſels, and their Perſons have been ſeized and impriſoned in *Dover* Caſtle. But of late the *French* are become ſo vexatious to us, that they have given Diſturbance to us, not only on the *Britiſh* Seas, but at *Newfoundland*. It is the Intereſt of this Nation to interrupt their fiſhing there, and to prohibit them for the future; for their Fiſhery there, is the Seminary and Nurſery of their Seamen, which may hereafter prove fatal to us.

By the fiſhing of the *French* and other Foreigners upon the *Britiſh* Sea, the Cuſtoms and Tolls which are undoubtedly due to his Majeſty, together with the Increaſe of Trade, and conſequently of Cuſtoms thereby, are unjuſtly uſurped by them, whereby this Kingdom loſeth that which they gain, *viz.* Increaſe of Trade, of Ships, and Mariners; and thereby their Navigation is wonderfully ſtrengthened, their Mariners multiplied, and their Trade encreaſed.

The Fiſhery being ſet up, Trade will flouriſh, the King's Revenue be augmented, Lands and Rents improved, Navigation encreaſed, and it will employ ſome Hundred Thouſands of Men by Sea and Land. It will eaſe the Public of great Charges, in giving Employment to their Poor. *Henry* the Great of *France* cauſed all Vagrants and idle Perſons to be ſent to ſerve in his Gallies, to oblige them *per* Force to work; for idle Perſons, who take not

Care to employ themſelves ſeriouſly in ſomething, are unprofitable to themſelves, and pernicious to the Public: Therefore, that State muſt neceſſarily be rich and proſperous, which hath *Argus*'s Eyes to foreſee Advantages, and *Briareus*'s Hands, and thoſe employed.

## LONDON.

The Princeſs, Spouſe to the Prince Royal of Poland, was brought to Bed of a Prince on the 23d Inſtant N. S.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales is again in her Pregnancy.

Laſt Tueſday the Hon. Col. Yorke, Secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, arrived in Town from Paris.

They write from Bath and Briſtol, that the bad Colds that have been there amongſt the Horſes for ſome Time paſt, are over, and the Horſes are all very well.

We hear that ſeveral Men of War are ordered to be fitted for the Sea, in order to relieve thoſe now ſtationed in the Weſt-Indies.

A few Days ſince the Rev. Simon Hughes, Cl. M. A. was inducted into the Rectory of St. Olave, Southwark.

The Rev. Mr. Peter Jones is preſented to the Living of St. John in Colcheſter, on the Promotion of the laſt Incumbent.

And the Rev. Mr. James Perry is preſented to the Living of St. Mary's, on the Reſignation of the laſt Incumbent.

Monday the charitable Legacy of the late William Tayleure, Eſq; of Saville Row, was diſtributed among the poor Houſe-keepers of St. James's Pariſh, being 50 l. without any Charge or Deduction whatſoever.

The Empreſs Dowager, Widow of the late Emperor of Charles VI. died at Vienna the 21ſt Inſtant N. S. in the 60th Year of her Age.

Laſt Week died at St. John's College in Oxford, the Rev. and Learned George Conen, D. D. one of the Senior Fellows; a Gentleman of a moſt regular Life, unaffected Behaviour, and agreeable Converſation. He was Lecturer of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, By this Gentleman's Death there is a Fellowſhip vacant, to be ſupplied next St. Barnabas Day, from Merchant Taylor's School.

Laſt Week died at his Seat in Cheſhire, called Merton-Hall, Ephraim Egerton, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 2000 l. a Year, which devolves to his Son now at Wincheſter School.

On Monday died in an advanced Age, at Hammerſmith the learned Mr. Solomon Lowe, Keeper of a private Academy there, and celebrated for his accurate and compendious Grammars in ſeveral Languages.

It is ſaid, that Mrs. Baker, Wife of Mr. Baker, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, died laſt Thurſday Morning.

A few Days ſince died at his Houſe at Knightſbridge, Mr. Sharratt, an eminent Brewer. This Gentleman about three Months ago was attacked in Covent Garden by a Gang of Fellows, who broke three of his Ribs in a Scuffle by Bludgeons, which occaſioned his Death.

Wedneſday a Boat croſſing at Bird Stairs in Roterhith, was overſet, by running foul of a Chain, by which Accident two Brewer's Servants were drowned. They were ſoon after taken up, and brought to Shore; one of them had a Bag in his Pocket, in which was above 3 l. in Money.

Laſt Sunday at a Veſtry of St. George Bloomſbury, it was unanimouſly agreed to raiſe an additional Number of able ſtout Watchmen, for one Year to come, to prevent any Robberies in that Pariſh.

An additional Number of Watchmen, do Duty in Red Lion-Square, Holborn, to prevent any Robberies there.

Laſt Saturday three Fellows, accuſed of divers Robberies, and ſuppoſed to be ſome of the Gang that has ſometime infeſted Red-lion and Bloomsbury-ſquares, were taken in St. Giles's, and committed to Priſon.

Wedneſday a Fellow was detected in Moorfields, for defrauding an Apprentice of 25 s. which he had with ſome Diligence collected in Boxing, at throwing of Dice at a Barrow, which on Examination proved to be falſe Ones, and being carried before the Lord Mayor was committed to the Compter.

Wedneſday a Woman was detected in ſtripping a Child ſeven Years old, near Biſhop Bonner's, between Bethnal Green and Hackney. Part of the Child's Cloaths were found upon her, and ſhe was committed to New Priſon.

By two Perſons arrived in Town Expreſs from Nova Scotia we are informed as follows: That they have cleared the Ground about nine Leagues round: that the Town of Halifax is completely fortified, and that upwards of 380 Artificers are employed in building Forts and Outworks on the Borders between them and the French Indians, who for ſome Time paſt have not made any Attempt on their Settlement; that upwards of 400 French Families, who had put themſelves under the Engliſh Government, and ſettled there, had withdrawn themſelves, and many others are preparing to follow them, to Cape Breton and Canada, occaſioned by ſome fair Promiſes made to them by the Court of France, in caſe of their Return, and on Refuſal to outlaw them, &c. the News of which is conveyed to them by Prieſts, &c. which though a great many of them are there, dare not publickly appear ſo. They have three thouſand regular Troops, beſides four free Companies of 240 Men each, who conſtantly range about the Borders of the Colony: That, as yet, the Lands are not parcelled out: that the Government of the Colony goes on without any Obſtrution whatever; Courts of Juſtice and a ſtrong Jail being erected for Offenders, ſome of which have been puniſhed according to their Demerit: That they have Proviſions of all Sorts in great Plenty, and the Country ſo pleaſant, that very few would deſire to return; and that two Churches are building and near finiſhed, for the Worſhip of God, and Propagation of the Goſpel in thoſe Parts.

Some Commiſſioners are gone to the Proteſtant Cantons in Switzerland, to raiſe 600 Families more of that laborious and warlike People to ſettle in Nova Scotia where there are already a great Number of them, and who have hitherto given uncommon Satisfaction there.

*Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Dec.* 20.

" The Under-written is the Reſult of the Court Martial, viz. Mr. Hook late Boatſwain of the Lyme, was tried for embezzling of his Majeſty's Stores, which being proved againſt him, he was incapacitated from ever acting as an Officer in his Majeſty's Navy.

" Mr. George Somerville, who had likewiſe been Boatſwain of the ſaid Ship, and was tried for leaving the Ship at Portmahon, was mulcted all his Wages and ſuſpended during the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty's Pleaſure."

*Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec.* 17.

" By one of the Men arrived at Aberdeen, belonging to the Betty and Mary, of and for Aberdeen, from Antigua, Lewis Gelley, Commander, there is the following Account, viz. On the 16th of laſt Month, the ſaid Ship put aſhore, by Streſs of Weather, at Sandy Bay in the N. W. End of Lewis at 10 o'Clock at Night. By Day break next Morning the ſavage Inhabitants came down in great Numbers and carried off what they could, and threatened the Lives of the Captain and Crew, in caſe of Reſiſtance. The Captain immediately ſent an Expreſs to Mr. Mackenzie, Governor of the Iſland, who ordered his Deputy to ſee to the Affair, on whoſe Appearance the Plunderers diſappeared.

" The moſt of the Cargo and Crew is ſaved, but the Veſſel broke to Pieces."

Capt. Stephenſon of the Speedwell, from Maryland, arrived at Falmouth about the middle of November laſt, ſpoke with Capt. Mincher about 140 Leagues Eaſt off Cape Henry, who had been at Sea 12 Weeks, bound to Rhode Iſland, and was very ſhort of Proviſions. Capt. Stephenſon ſupplied him with what he could ſpare.

We hear that a Spot of Ground has been ſurveyed near the Mint in Southwark, on which is to be built a Priſon for Felons, which is intended for the Uſe of the New Jail, that Priſon being too full of Priſoners.

Workmen have been employed to dig in Tower-Ditch, and examine the Foundation of the Wall of Counterſcrap, which is found to be as ſubſtantial as if juſt laid; there being a Deſign to raiſe the Wall ſome Feet higher quite round the Ditch, and then fix Iron Rails round it, which will prevent ſuch fatal Accidents as have ſometimes happened for want of a proper Fence. The Ditch alſo is to be clean'd and the Hills made level; which will render the Habitations much more deſirable.

Laſt Week one John Stewart, formerly a Sailor, but ſince a Bargeman, was taken up for the Murder of Thomas Avery, another Bargeman at Ware, by ripping up his Belly for no other Provocation, but his rebuking him for beating his Mother. When taken he fell into a Swoon, in which he remained an Hour, when awaking, he ſaid he had been in Heaven, but was let to know, that in all Probability he muſt go to a worſe Place, and was for the preſent committed to Hertford Jail.

Saturday a Sharper obſerving a Countryman (who came to the Fleet-market with a Cart load with what is commonly called Chriſtmas) to put ſome to his Coat Pocket a Handkerchief, wherein was tied ſome Silver, to the value of 4 l. found Means to convey it from thence and carry it off, whilſt he was ſerving ſome of the Market Women with their Goods.

Wedneſday was committed to Newgate by William Caſlon, Eſq; David Forbes, on Oath of John Johnſon, on a violent Suſpicion of Forging a Navy Certificate, whereby he defrauded the above Johnſon of 60 l. and he has ſince impeached two of his Accomplices, who are ſhortly expected at the ſame Place, as diligent Search is making after them.

Wedneſday Thomas Macannerly, a Man that ſells Fruit by Chriſt Church, in Newgate Street, was ſent to Woodſtreet Compter, for ſtealing a Turkey, the Property of Mr. Deputy Sclater.

Sunday a Perſon was taken near Woolwich, ſuppoſed by ſome Letters found upon him, to be the Perſon who has ſent ſo many threatening Letters to ſeveral Parts of the County.

Wedneſday were brought before Mr. Alderman Blackiſton at Guildhall, from Woodſtreet Compter, John Cook and John Patten charged by Mr. Crooke (who holds the Fleet Market by Leaſe, of the City) for ſtealing a Parcel of Lead from off the Market Houſe. This Market Houſe has been robb'd ſeveral Times lately of Lead, to the Amount of ten Pounds and upwards, which occaſioned Mr. Crooke to put a Guard, who have attended ſeveral Nights lately with Arms, from the Time the Market People uſually quit their Shops; which occaſioned the Fellows being ſo early, that on Tueſday Morning laſt about one o'Clock, before the Butchers were gone home, to mount themſelves upon the Roof of the Market Houſe, and accordingly having ſtripped off ſuch a Quantity of Lead as they judged they might be able to carry, were rolling it up, when accidentally one of them broke a Pain of Glaſs in a Sky Light, which fell into one of the Shops and alarmed the Butchers, whereupon two of the Men immediately got up, and found theſe Fellows, one of whom the Butchers knocked off the Place into the Street, and the other they ſeized and brought down, and then carried them both to the Compter. The Fact being fully proved upon them, one was committed to Newgate, and the other to Woodſtreet Compter; and diligent Euquiry is making after the Receivers of the ſaid Lead.

Thurſday was brought before Sir John Barnard, at Guildhall, one Daniel Smith, charged on the Oath of the Coachman and Footman of Crab Bolton, Eſq; in Crosby-Square, for coming on Wedneſday Evening to the ſaid Gentleman's Houſe, and forcibly entering it. It appeared, he had knocked at the Door, which being opened by a Boy, he ran acroſs the Hall into the Kitchen, where he was ſeized by the Coachman, who asked him his Buſineſs. After ſome Heſitation, he replied, he thought 'twas a Public-houſe, and wanted a Pint of Beer. The Anſwer ſeeming confuſed and improbable, they carried him to the Compter for that Night, and next Day the Alderman committed him to Bridewell, not giving a proper Account of himſelf.

There was alſo brought before the ſaid Alderman, by Thomas Playſteed, Conſtable of St. Bride's, one John Hughes, a Street Robber, for aſſaulting and robbing Mr. Wm Lawrence of his Hat, Value 5 s. about 12 o'Clock on Wedneſday Night in Harp-Alley. As ſoon as he got the Hat he ran off, but being purſued was taken by the ſaid Conſtable; and on the Oath of Mr. Lawrence was committed to Newgate.

There was alſo brought before the ſame Gentleman one John Lyneham, charged on the Oath of Ja. Emmerſon, Conſtable at the Cuſtomhouſe, for being a common Pilferer on the Keys, and for ſtealing a Quantity of Sugar, at New Bear-Key, the Property of Perſons unknown.

On Monday a Highwayman who has committed many Robberies in Eſſex, was taken for robbing a Waggon, and committed to Chelmsford Jail.

On the 30th of November laſt, between Five and Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. Evan Roberts, of Carnarvon, and William Pecken, who is Steward or in the Service of a Gentleman in Surry, were robbed within three Miles of Northampton, the former of 54 l. and the latter of 60 l. by three Highwaymen, who appeared like Gentlemen.

Letters from Bar, in the Upper Podolia in Poland, import, that whilſt they thought themſelves ſecure from the Incurſions of the Haydamacks, a large Body of thoſe Banditti ſuddenly made an Inroad on that Side, thoroughly plundered the Village of Kelenowsky, maſſacred Mr. Krofnowsky, the Lord thereof, and committed divers Outrages.

At the Court at St. James's, Dec. 20, 1750.

PRESENT.

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council,

WHereas his Majeſty hath received Information, that diverſe wicked and deſperate Perſons, armed with Fire Arms, Cutlaſſes, Bludgeons, and other offenſive Weapons, have of late appeared in the public Streets, Roads, and other Places in or near the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and there, in a daring and inſolent Manner, and in open Defiance of the Laws, attacked, robbed, and wounded many of his Majeſty's Subjects; his Majeſty is therefore determined, not only to put the Laws, for the Puniſhment of all ſuch Offenders, into the ſtricteſt Execution, but likewiſe to give Encouragement to ſuch of his Subjects who ſhall aſſiſt therein, by diſcovering and bringing ſuch Offenders to Juſtice: And whereas by an Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of his late Majeſty King William the Third, a Reward of Forty Pounds is given to the Perſons who ſhall apprehend and proſecute any Thief or Robber upon the Highway, or to their Executors or Adminiſtrators, in caſe they themſelves ſhould happen to be killed in the apprehending them; to be paid by the Sheriff of the County without Fee, within one Month after Conviction, on tendering a Certificate under the Hand of the Judge or Judges before whom ſuch Perſon was tried and convicted: And his Majeſty being deſirous of giving further Encouragement to the Diſcovery and Apprehending the Perſons guilty of ſuch Felonies within or near the ſaid Cities, hath thought fit, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, for the greater Protection of the Perſons and Properties of his loving Subjects, hereby to promiſe and declare, That any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover and apprehend any Offender, who at any Time ſince the Twentieth of September laſt paſt hath committed, or before the Twentieth of December 1751, ſhall commit any Murder whatever, any Robbery with open Force or Violence, or any Aſſault with any offenſive Weapon or Inſtrument with Intent to rob, in any Street, Highway, Road, Paſſage, Field, or open Place in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, or within five Miles round the ſame, ſo as ſuch Offender be convicted of the ſaid Offences, or any of them, ſhall have and receive, for every ſuch Offender ſo apprehended and convicted as aforeſaid, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, over and above the ſaid Sum of Forty Pounds, and all other Rewards to which ſuch Perſon or Perſons may be entituled by Virtue of the ſaid Act, or any other Act of Parliament: For the Payment of which Reward of One Hundred Pounds, his Majeſty has given the neceſſary Orders to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Treaſury: And if the Perſon ſo diſcovering and apprehending any ſuch Offender (excepting the Perſon actually giving a Wound in any ſuch Murder) ſhall have been an Accomplice in ſuch Murder, Robbery or Aſſault; his Majeſty doth hereby promiſe and declare, that ſuch Perſon ſhall have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon. And his Majeſty doth ſtrictly charge and command all his Juſtices of the Peace, Magiſtrates, and all other his Officers whatſoever, that they uſe their utmoſt Diligence and Endeavours, in their ſeveral Places and Stations to diſcover and apprehend any ſuch Offenders upon Pain of his Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure.

WILLIAM SHARPE.

Letters from Hamburgh acquaint us, that a certain Court is ſo much diſpleaſed with the Project of crowning the Archduke Joſeph King of Hungary, as to threaten to proteſt againſt it; that two of the oldeſt Field Marſhals in Europe, Count Lacy, and Count Seckendorff, are at the point of Death; and that a very curious Memorial has been lately publiſhed there, to prove that a North-Eaſt Paſſage to the Indies, is both certain and practicable.

By Letters from Madrid, we have Advice, that the King of Spain had ordered the 100,000 l. ſtipulated as a Kind of Compenſation to the South Sea Company for all Claims and Demands, to be paid in London before the End of next Month. The ſame Letters inform us, that Mr. Keene had lately an Audience of his Catholic Majeſty, and imparted to him the Meaſures which his Britannic Majeſty has thought fit to purſue in the Empire in order to ſecure and accelerate the Election of a King of the Romans, in Favour of the Archduke Joſeph, upon which the Spaniſh Monarch thanked Mr. Keene for this kind Information, adding withal, "That the Election of a King of the Romans being a domeſtic Affair of the Empire, the Members whereof were welcome to order it as in their moſt profound Wiſdom ſhould ſeem meet to them."

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country-Church Porch.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

*Newcaſtle, Dec.* 22. Laſt Wedneſday Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. the Right Worſhipful the Mayor and many other Gentlemen of this Corporation, met at Mr. Ewbanks's in Pilgrim-ſtreet; when a very large Subſcription was made towards ſettling a Herring Fiſhery-Chamber in this Town.

We hear from Inverneſs in Scotland, that they have opened Books for taking in Subſcriptions for ſettling a like Chamber there.

By a Letter from Newlyn in Cornwall, we are adviſed, that the Two Brothers, Capt. Villars, was arrived in that Port on the 3d Inſt. in a ſhattered Condition. The Diſtreſs happened about ſix Leag. off the Iſlands of Scilly. The Captain was waſhed overboard, and was in the Water 15 Minutes, but was at laſt taken up much bruiſed, by being toſſed by the Waves againſt the Ship. One of the Sailors, Wm Barton, was drowned.

Yeſterday 7-Night Iſabel Humble, Servant to Mr. Chipp, Innkeeper in Yarm, was apprehended at Darlington, for ſtealing from her Maſter's Houſe that Morning a vaſt quantity of Houſhold Furniture and Women's Apparel, and a good Gelding out of his Stable. She is committed to Durham Jail.

*Gloucester, Dec.* 24. Yeſterday the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſe ordained four Deacons and four Prieſts.

We are informed from Stonehouſe in this County that a Woman of that Pariſh was lately delivered of a Child with two Rows of Teeth on each Jaw.

## SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, Dec.* 18. They write from Glaſgow, that laſt Week a Party of Men from the Highlands on Horſeback, moſtly armed, carried off in a violent Manner, a young Widow in the Pariſh of Balfron, ſaid to have a Fortune of 1500 l. Sterling, and forcibly married her to one of their Number.

We have an Account from Perth, that John Keith, Horſe-hirer in Forreſs, on his Return from a Fair, in croſſing the River Almond on a Horſe he had bought there, was unluckily thrown off by the Horſe's foundering in the Water, and periſhed. It appears the Horſe was quite blind, but the Fallacy of the Seller was not diſcovered till after the above melancholy Accident.

*Edinburgh, Dec* 20. Yeſterday Morning died at Leith, George Hume, of Argetty, Eſq; He went to Bed the Night before in ſeeming good Health, and about Two o'Clock next Morning was ſeized with a Pleuriſy, which ſuddenly cut him off, before a Phyſician could be got to his Aſſiſtance.

Yeſterday Serjeant John Young, of Col. Rich's Regiment, was executed in the Graſs Market here, purſuant to a Sentence of the High Court of Juſticiary, in Conſequence of a Remit from the Court of Seſſions, finding him Guilty Art and Part of the Forging and Fabricating Bank Notes, and uttering Part of them as true Notes, knowing them to be falſe.

That Day the Rioters lately brought here from Alloa, and incarcerate in the Tolbooth, received their Indictment, to ſtand Trial before the Court of Juſticiary upon the 7th Day of January next.

This Day Mr. William Smith, Schoolmaſter, at Abernethy, ſet out from this Place for London as Commiſſioner appointed by the Eſtabliſhed Schoolmaſters to apply to Parliament for an Augmentation of their Livings.

It is very remarkable. that within theſe few Days ſeveral Hives of Bees have deſerted their Skeps in the Neighbourhood of this City, though they had great Plenty of Honey. A Thing very uncommon at this Seaſon.

They write from Aberdeen, that on Monday ſe'nnight as Alexander Chalmers, of Balnacraig, Eſq; one of the oldeſt Barons of that Shire, was returning home from a Viſit, he attempted to croſs the River Don, near Alford, but was unhappily carried down by the Rapidity of the Current, and drowned. His Body was found a few Miles below. At the ſame Time Nathaniel Adams, a Gentleman in Company with him, ſhared the ſame ſudden and melancholy Fate.

## BANKRUPTS.

Iſaac Bateman, of St. George the Martyr, in the County of Surry, Victualler.

Abraham Smith, of Rygate, in the County of Surry, Diſtiller Grocer and Chapman.

John Blake of the City of Wincheſter, in the County of Southampton, Stone Maſon and Chapman.

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